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United States
Department of
Agriculture

Soil
Conservation
Service

50 Years: 1935 - 1985

ANNIVERSARY EDITION

COFFEEVILLE PLANT MATERIALS CENTER

COFFEEVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

1960 - 1985

Report of Activities--1985

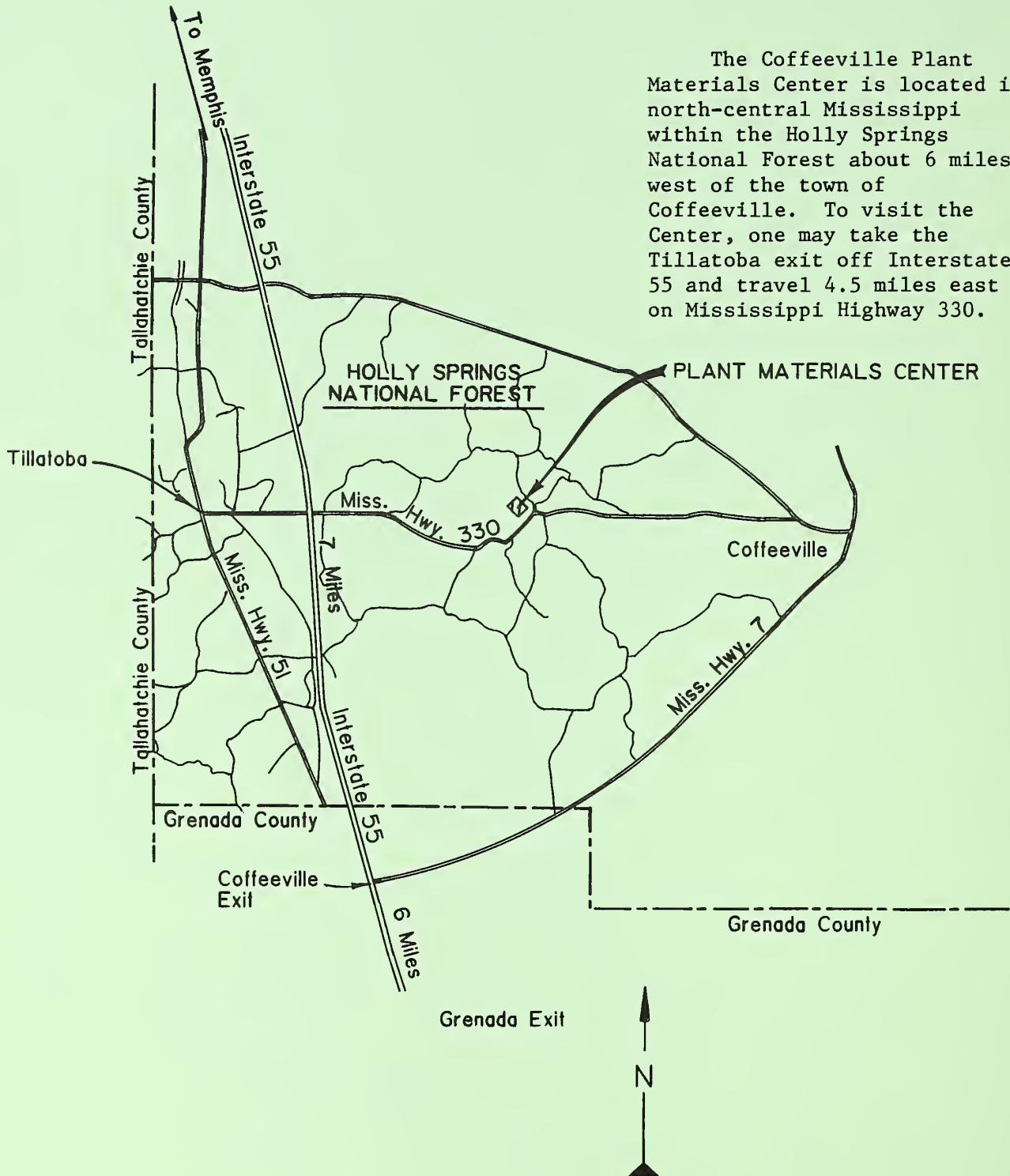
Including Field Activities in: Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi



The Soil Conservation Service
is an agency of the
Department of Agriculture

Location

The Coffeeville Plant Materials Center is located in north-central Mississippi within the Holly Springs National Forest about 6 miles west of the town of Coffeeville. To visit the Center, one may take the Tillatoba exit off Interstate 55 and travel 4.5 miles east on Mississippi Highway 330.



COFFEEVILLE PLANT MATERIALS CENTER

COFFEEVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

Report of Activities

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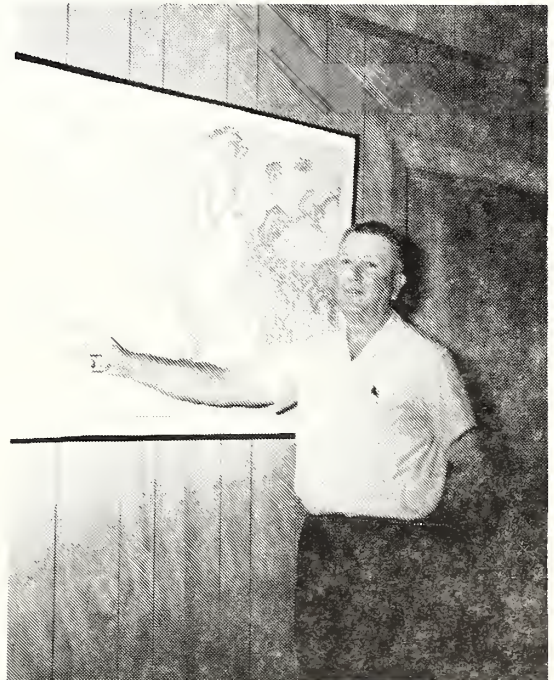
INTRODUCTION

In 1985, the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) celebrated its 50th Anniversary, and the Coffeerville Plant Materials Center (PMC) commemorated its 25th year in operation. The Coffeerville PMC is part of a network of 24 centers operated by the SCS.

The National Plant Materials program began soon after the SCS was founded because of the need to have better plants. The purpose of the plant materials program is to select improved plant cultivars and develop better methods for the prevention of soil erosion by using plants. Nationwide, the plant materials program has participated in the testing and release of over 250 varieties of superior plants. Many of these are well adapted to the South. The most outstanding of these is probably 'Pensacola' bahiagrass.

HISTORY

V. E. Ahlrich, the first manager of the Coffeerville PMC, is shown here pointing out that many plants being tested at the center are of foreign origin.

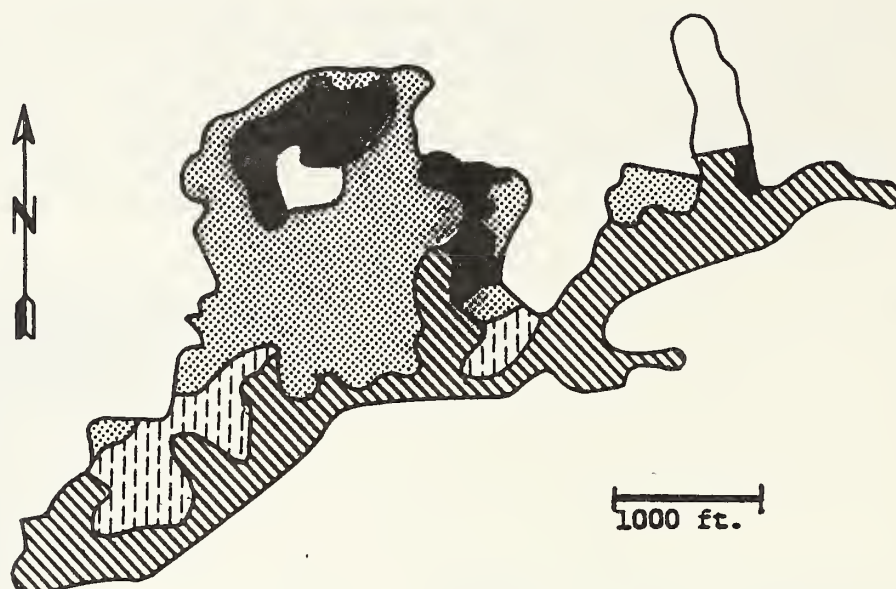


On August 8, 1960, the Coffeerville PMC began as part of the much larger Flood Prevention Seed Unit with V. E. Ahlrich being the first manager. Since 1970, B. B. Billingsley, Jr., has been the manager. During its 25 years of operation, the Coffeerville PMC has tested over 6,000 accessions of plants, many of which were later released by various PMCs. Four releases have been credited to the Coffeerville PMC. They are:

- (1) 'Meechee' arrowleaf clover for forage
- (2) 'Chiwapa' Japanese millet for wildlife
- (3) 'Wilmington' bahiagrass for pastures, and
- (4) 'Halifax' maidencane for erosion control along streams and lakes.






Soils

Most work at the Plant Materials Center is conducted in the nearly-level bottomland on Oaklimeter silt loam. These soils are naturally very acid and wet, but they can be very productive with proper water control and drainage. Loring and Grenada silt loams with fragipans dominate the uplands where slopes are steeper, and the potential for rapid runoff and erosion is greater.



COFFEEVILLE PLANT MATERIALS CENTER

SOIL SERIES

	Grenada
	Loring
	Oaklimeter
	Smithdale
	Water

Weather

The year 1985 came in with record breaking cold. Snow, sleet, and freezing rain in January following an almost balmy December resulted in damage to several plants that lacked cold-conditioning. At one point, the ground remained frozen for over two weeks.

The severe weather lasted into the first half of February when the weather began to moderate rapidly. March and April, lacking the normal heavy rainfall, were almost ideal for planting in the wet-natured Oaklimeter soil.

In July, as a result of the below normal rainfall, plants began to show stress. The drought was broken with over 7 inches of rain in August. Favorable growing conditions extended until the last week of October when excessive rainfall halted field operations. November was mild and the first freeze did not occur until December 1.

TABLE 1. TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION AT COFFEEVILLE PLANT MATERIALS CENTER

Weather Summary

		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
<u>Temperature (°F)</u>														
Extreme 1985	High	63	74	80	83	89	94	97	99	93	88	78	67	99
	Low	-5	11	32	32	47	51	60	60	45	40	31	11	-5
Average 1985														
Average 1985	High	42	50	66	73	78	86	91	87	83	75	65	44	70.0
	Low	24	33	46	50	58	65	71	70	62	59	49	26	51.0
Average 1975-1985														
Average 1975-1985	High	44	51	61	70	77	88	91	89	83	71	60	49	69.5
	Low	28	34	43	51	61	69	74	72	64	50	42	31	51.5
<u>Precipitation (in.)</u>														
Total	1985	4.10	6.58	3.17	1.77	4.35	3.84	3.23	7.12	4.22	4.46	3.73	2.32	48.89
Average 1969-84														
Average 1969-84		5.36	4.46	7.21	6.09	5.70	4.50	4.38	3.00	4.24	3.47	5.82	6.22	60.45

SERVICE AREA

The PMC service area covers a major portion of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Significant areas of Alabama and Tennessee are included. Climate is humid and temperate. Rainfall is approximately 50 inches for most of the area. Droughts in late summer and autumn are common. Temperature increases from north to south. Summer temperatures of 90° to over 100°F are commonly accompanied by high humidity. Winters are mild in the southern part. Snowfall accumulations are common only in the north. Soil, vegetation, topography, and land usage are closely related to the major resource areas.

MLRA 118: ARKANSAS VALLEY AND RIDGES

The long, narrow valleys and ridges are the result of differential weathering of folded beds of sandstone and shale. The ridges are mostly forested by oak, hickory, and pine. Most of the remaining land is pasture. Small grain and hay are major crops, but vineyards, orchards, vegetables and soybeans are important locally.

MLRA 131: SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI VALLEY ALLUVIUM

Much of the flat fertile land, commonly referred to as "the Delta," is in cotton and soybeans. Rice, sugarcane, and catfish are important in some locations. Natural vegetation is bottomland hardwoods. Controlling surface water and artificial drainage are major concerns of management.

MLRA 133B: WESTERN COASTAL PLAIN

Pine-hardwood forests cover most of the area. Lumber and pulpwood are important products. Most cleared land is in pasture and hay. Summer droughts are common in the predominantly sandy soil.

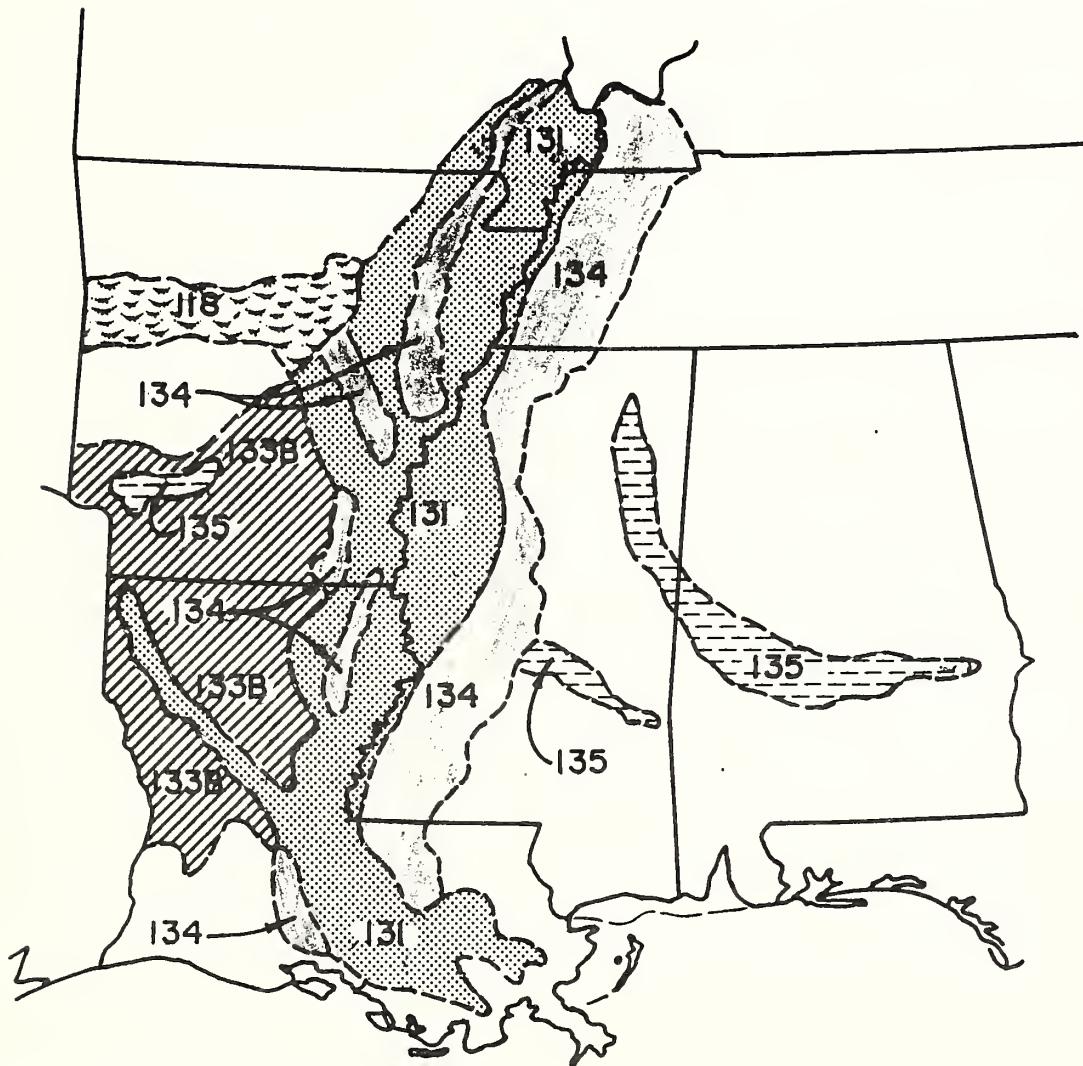
MLRA 134: SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI VALLEY SILTY UPLANDS

Both cropland and streambank erosion are major problems in the silty, loessial soils. Land use is variable with about half being forest of mixed hardwoods and pine. Cleared land is mostly used for soybeans, cotton, corn, and wheat. Areas of forest and hay are being converted to row crops, increasing the problems for erosion.

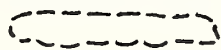
MLRA 135: ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS BLACKLAND PRAIRIE

Only small remnants of the former prairie vegetation remain. The heavy, shrink-swell soils derived from soft limestone or chalk are very susceptible to erosion. Most of the land is pasture or unproductive woodland of hardwoods and redcedar.

SERVICE AREA FOR COFFEEVILLE PMC



LEGEND



MLRA



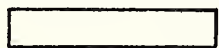
118-Arkansas Valley and Ridges



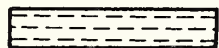
131-Southern Mississippi Valley Alluvium



133B-Western Coastal Plain



134-Southern Mississippi Silty Upland



135-Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas Blackland Prairie

LONG RANGE PROGRAM

Conservation problems for the Plant Materials Center service area are identified in the Plant Materials Center Long Range Program. Once the priorities have been established by the State Conservationists' Advisory Committee, the Plant Materials Center develops project plans to solve the problems given the highest priority.

HIGH PRIORITY: CROPLAND

Erosion on cropland results from continuous cropping without conservation systems, absence of an adequate winter cover, and farming steep land not suited to continuous row cropping. Plants are being assembled to evaluate for use in conservation tillage, grassed waterways damaged by herbicides, field borders, and to supplement ordinary engineering practices. Plants that fix nitrogen are especially desirable.

MEDIUM PRIORITY: PASTURELAND

Warm-season grasses for the northern part of the service area and cool-season grasses to replace fescue to the south are two problems needing improved plants. A legume that is more compatible with grasses is also a need.

MEDIUM PRIORITY: WOODLAND

Better plants for clear-cut sites and other clearings in pine plantations are needed. Also commercially valuable timber for eroded Blackland Prairie soils is desired.

MEDIUM PRIORITY: CRITICAL AREAS

Plants are needed to control erosion on many streambanks and impoundments in the service area. Bare areas resulting from oil well operation and industrial wastes need vegetation.

Vegetative flumes to substitute for more expensive drop pipes is a high-priority need being considered by the Coffeetown PMC.



MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN 1985

The Plant Materials Program includes a series of seven steps. It is designed to determine the adaptiveness and performance of the plants and to insure an adequate supply of materials. From start to finish, the process requires about 15 years.

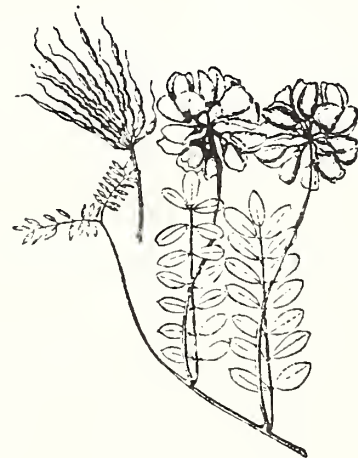
STEP 1: ASSEMBLY

After problems and priorities have been determined, the PMC begins to assemble plant materials that have the potential to solve priority problems. Plant collections may come from a variety of sources, both foreign and native. At the PMC, each collection is given a unique accession number for identification throughout the testing program. Assemblies are of two kinds, major and miscellaneous. The major assembly is made to locate the variety with the "best genes." It consists of a number of collections (ideally 100 or more) of the same species from as wide a range of climatic and soils conditions as possible. Miscellaneous assemblies of assorted species are also tested to determine if a species or cultivar might be useful in a specific situation.

Major Assemblies in Progress

Crownvetch
Coronilla varia L.

A more heat-resistant cultivar is desired to extend the use of this valuable legume farther south. Crownvetch is used widely for erosion control on roadsides and mines spoils in the north. Soil improvement results because of its ability to fix nitrogen. Experiments are also being conducted using this plant in no-till systems.



Crownvetch
Coronilla varia L.

Only a few collections were received at Coffeerville in 1985. Collections will continue for 1986. Because this species has not been planted widely in the south, other sources of seeds or plants will also be pursued.

Bahiagrass

Paspalum notatum Fluegge

A cold-tolerant bahiagrass is desired to extend the range of this valuable grass farther north than 'Pensacola' is commonly grown. 'Wilmington' bahiagrass, which is more winter-hardy, does not reliably produce a high percentage of viable seeds. Any bahiagrass, roughly north of Coffeerville, that has withstood the past two winters is desired. At the end of 1985, the PMC had only received 18 collections. Of these, one was collected in Alabama, 13 in Arkansas, and two each in South Carolina and Tennessee. More collections are planned for 1986.

Prostrate Lespedezas

Lespedeza sp.

These species are short and have an appearance somewhat like the introduced annual lespedezas. They are common but rarely abundant in dry woods and openings. They provide food for wildlife, but very little more is known of their potential. This plant is being collected because it has potential for nitrogen-fixation and for wildlife use along field borders. It may also be useful for clear cut areas and clearings within forests.

Through 1985, the PMC has received 25 collections identified as a species of prostrate lespedeza. Of these, six were collected in Arkansas and three in Mississippi. The National Plant Materials Center provided 13. An additional 38 lespedezas, mostly tall or of unknown identity, have also been received.

Sensitive Plant, Shame Vine

Mimosa strigillosa Torr. and Gray

This perennial legume forms low, dense ground cover. It has potential for use in conservation tillage, field borders, and roadsides. The PMC has completed its requests for this species and plans to begin initial evaluations in 1986. Of the 19 accessions in the assembly, 4 were from Arkansas, 11 from Louisiana, and 4 from Mississippi.

Miscellaneous Species

Not only does the PMC make collections for major assemblies, it encourages the collection of seed of individual plants or species that appear to have value for conservation purposes. Individuals who see plants that are especially vigorous or those that will grow under adverse conditions are encouraged to send seeds or vegetative material to the Coffeerville PMC. Several valuable varieties have come about because an alert individual recognized it to be superior in the field and sent a collection to a PMC. Pensacola bahiagrass is one example.

STEP 2: INITIAL EVALUATION

After the seeds or plants arrive at the Plant Materials Center and are given an accession number, they are planted in rows or small plots. Accessions in each assembly are planted in group for easier and more meaningful comparison. Periodically PMC personnel evaluate the plants for vigor, seed production, resistance to diseases and insects, and tolerance to heat, drought, and cold. Also, plants are measured and dates of flowering and maturity recorded.

New Initial Evaluations

Initial evaluations were begun in 1985 for two major assemblies, upright lespedezas and trailing wild bean. A few collections, most cool-season legumes, were added to the miscellaneous projects.

Upright Lespedezas Lespedeza sp.

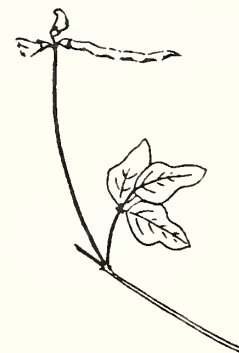
These are native upright lespedezas similar to the introduced sericea. They are common but scattered in dry, open woods. They are used by wildlife, but their potential for other uses is largely unknown. Of the 27 accessions planted, 12 were from Mississippi, 6 from Arkansas, and 9 from Louisiana. Because of the small number of native species received, several accessions of sericea lespedeza were also added to the assembly.



Slender Lespedeza
Lespedeza virginica (L.) Britton

Trailing Wild Bean Strophostyles sp.

This is a twining legume that has potential for use for nitrogen-fixation with forage grasses and for wildlife food along field borders and forest clearings. Of the 30 accessions planted, 4 were from Arkansas, 2 from Louisiana, and six from Mississippi. Most of the remainder came from the Knox City Plant Materials Center in Texas.



Trailing Wild Bean
Strophostyles helvola (L.) Elliott

Other Major Assemblies

Partridge Pea (Cassia fasciculata Michx.)
Illinois Bundleflower (Desmanthus Illinoensis (Michx.) Macmil.)
Purpletop (Tridens flavus (L.) A. Hitchc.)
Beaked Panicgrass (Panicum anceps Michx.)

Initial evaluations continued in 1985 for these four accessions. As evaluations are completed, the data will be analyzed and a technical report prepared. This was the final year for initial evaluations of Illinois bundleflower and partridge pea. The superior plants, if any, will be selected for initial increase and advanced evaluation if the State Conservationists' Advisory Committee concurs.

Miscellaneous Evaluations

These include field collections that are too few to comprise a major assembly, or they are named varieties that have already been released. They are evaluated to determine how well they are adapted. Those that show potential for solving identified conservation problems, will be selected for testing in other projects. Some of these have been selected for a no-till project. Some clovers, trefoils, and vetches appear to have potential for winter cover. A red fescue may be good for use in grassed waterways.



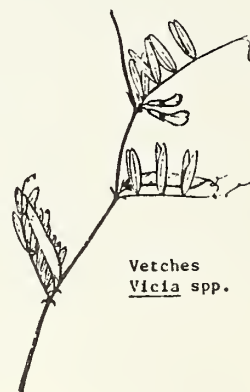
Strawberry Clover
Trifolium fragiferum



Rabbitfoot Clover
Trifolium arvense



Hop Clover
Trifolium campestre



Vetches
Vicia spp.



Subterranean Clover
Trifolium subterraneum



Tickclovers
Desmodium spp.



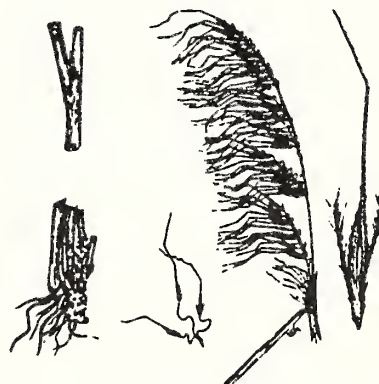
Black Medic
Medicago lupulina

Completed Evaluations

Technical reports were written in 1985 for four projects completed in the previous year. The species were: (1) yellow bluestem (Bothriochloa ischeamum), (2) limpograss (Hemarthria altissima), (3) brunswickgrass (Paspalum nicorae), and (4) indiangrass (Sorghastrum nutans). Only the indiangrass was well adapted at the Coffeeville location. Copies of these reports may be obtained by writing the Coffeeville PMC or the Plant Materials Specialist at the Federal Building in Jackson, Mississippi.

Indiangrass (Sorghastrum nutans (L.) Nash)

This tall warm-season grass is an important component of the tall-grass prairie where it is a very desirable forage species. It is present in native grasslands in much of eastern North America but is generally not so conspicuous.



Indiangrass
Sorghastrum nutans

From 1982 through 1984 in response to the recognized need for a warm-season forage for northwest Arkansas, 26 accessions of indiangrass were evaluated. These included the following cultivars: (1) Cheyenne, (2) Lometa, and (3) Rumsey. Three accessions collected in the PMC service area and one from the Quicksand, Kentucky PMC were superior to all of these cultivars except Lometa. They also did not lodge as badly as Lometa. None was selected for advanced testing because Lometa was available commercially, and the demand for this tall grass in the PMC service area was not great enough to presently justify the release of another cultivar.

STEP 3: INITIAL OR SMALL SCALE INCREASE

When an initial evaluation has been completed and accessions with superior qualities have been selected, they are increased in small plots to provide material for additional testing. In 1985, no accessions were in small scale increase other than those in advanced evaluations.

STEP 4: ADVANCED TESTING AND FIELD EVALUATION PLANTINGS

Afghan reedgrass (Calamagrostis pseudophragmites, PI-220584)
Giant reed (Arundo donax, PI-432420, PI-432429, PI-432430, PI-432432)
Goat willow (Salix caprea, PI-432284)
Gilg willow (Salix gilgiana, T-4882)
Erect willow (Salix rigida, T-4885)
Prairie willow (Salix humilis, T-4886)

When sufficient material is on hand, the accessions selected as superior in initial evaluation are tested for ability to solve one or more of the major problems in the PMCs Long Range Program. The selected accessions are compared with standards, plantd currently considered the best to solve the problem.

In 1985, no new accession was selected for advanced testing. Documentation was prepared for the release of one, MS-128 reseedng soybean (Glycine soja, PI-163453). Evaluations continued for the other nine candidates.



Four species of willows plus three standards are being evaluated for erosion control along lakes and streambanks.

As the evaluations progress, a technical paper will be prepared to inform plant specialists of the progress. The important decisions will be described in future reports.

Advanced testing often includes off-center Field Evaluation Plantings (FEP) to test plants where soil or other conditions strongly contrast with those at the center. These are conducted as a part of the PMC program or in conjunction with other plant materials activities.

- (1) To assist the Plant Materials Centers at Coffeenville and Brooksville, Florida determine which of their plants should be released.
- (2) To select plants which can given adequate cover on harsh sites where the landowner can not afford to use standard methods.

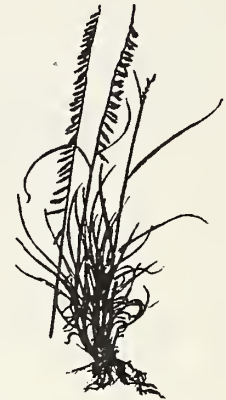
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The majority of the plantings in 1985 were the result of a cooperative arrangement between the SCS and the Mississippi Bureau of Geology to test plants with low maintenance potential on infertile mine spoil areas. These tests included 24 warm-season and 20 cool-season varieties, all of which were available commercially but for the most part not used. A similar arrangement was made with Arkansas State University for testing warm-season and cool-season plants for forage and winter cover at Jonesboro.

Many native grasses are included in low maintenance tests for mine reclamation. Although soils affect most species differently, 'Alamo' switchgrass has performed well at each location.



Blue Grama
Bouteloua gracilis



Sideoats Grama
Bouteloua curtipendula



Switchgrass
Panicum virgatum



Buffalograss
Buchloe dactyloides



Big Bluestem
Andropogon gerardi

Progress for plantings made in the two previous years is emerging. The Brooksville PMC has used the information from these FEPs to assist in the selection of promising accessions of marshhay cordgrass and bitter panicum for erosion control in coastal areas. In the Blackland Prairie FEP at Nashville, Arkansas, Caucasian bluestem is the leading forage species. 'Plains' yellow bluestem runs a close second. Some of the native grassland species that initially lagged far behind have shown some recent gains. For wildlife use, maximilian sunflower has provided excellent cover.

STEP 5: FIELD OR LARGE SCALE INCREASE

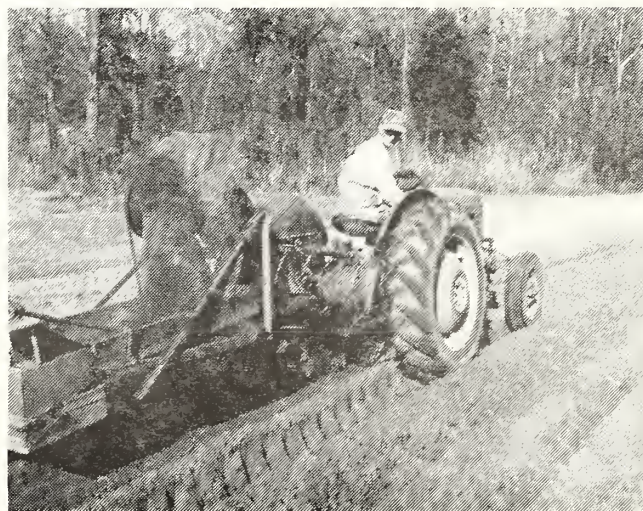
Accessions that are candidates for release are grown in large quantities for the final stages of evaluation. Some of the material continues to be used in advanced evaluations and in FEPs, but much is destined for field plantings. Field increases of common and 'Appalow' sericea lespedeza were grown in 1985. Also a large quantity of 'Quail haven' reseeded soybean was produced in anticipation of its release in 1986.



During much of its 25 years of existence, the Coffeeville PMC was operated in conjunction with the flood prevention seed unit producing large quantities of many kinds of seeds.

To the left, V.E. Ahlrich is showing a group a field increase of brunswickgrass (photo by T.R. Taylor, 1964).

Sometimes the PMC grows plants so unique that they have to develop special ways to harvest them. To the right is a "homemade" peanut digger harvesting mountain annual reseeded peanuts (photo by V. E. Ahlrich, 1967).



STEP 6: FIELD PLANTINGS

The last step in evaluating a candidate for release by a PMC is the field planting (not to be confused with FEP). In field plantings, the test plant is compared to standards (best plants currently available for the specified purpose) in actual field situations. At this point, the test plants are still in the experimental stage and are not to be harvested and sold before they are formally released.

Prior to field planting, a long-range plan is prepared for the orderly testing of the promising plants. The plantings are usually scheduled over a number of years in a variety of soil and climatic conditions, if possible. Field plantings are coordinated by Plant Materials Specialists who generally serve more than one state, and each state may test plants from several PMCs. The test sites are provided by conservation district cooperators, mining companies, local governments, and others, and the plantings and evaluations are usually conducted through SCS field offices.

In 1984 about 100 field plantings were active. No new long-range plans for field plantings were initiated for accessions in advanced testing at the Coffeeville PMC. Long-range plans were initiated, however, by the Brooksville PMC for field plantings of marshhay cordgrass and bitter panicum in coastal areas, including Louisiana and Mississippi.



Bitter Panicum
Panicum amarum



Marshhay Cordgrass
Spartina patens

The performance of Afghan reedgrass was variable, and few of the willow plantings had good survival. Plans to test perennial and stoloniferous peanuts were cancelled because they had to be shipped from Brooksville, Florida, as plants, and they were being received in poor condition. A few of the field planting projects are nearing completion, and a technical report is to be prepared when all of the results are in and the data analyzed.

Nationally, the plant materials data base was being changed requiring the use of new computer-generated evaluation forms.

STEP 7: CULTIVAR RELEASE AND USE

When data from all of the previous steps have been assembled, they are presented to the Agricultural Experiment Station. If they agreed that the plant is superior, the plant is cooperatively named and released for commercial production and use. The Coffeeville PMC has responsibility for maintaining breeder and foundation blocks of its releases, and does not supply the plant material to the general public. It only maintains small "foundation" blocks to provide genetically pure stock to qualified growers who supply the public.

In 1985, final preparation was made for the release of MS-128 reseeded soybean. The SCS in Mississippi sponsored a "Name the Bean Contest" and the winner was Roy Bain, District Conservationist, at Philadelphia. 'Quail Haven' reseeded soybean is to be released jointly by the SCS and Mississippi State University early in 1986. Growers who wish to grow certified Quail Haven should contact Foundation Seed Stock at Mississippi State University where a supply of foundation seed is available.



Jimmie Miller (left) and Gregory Brinson of the Coffeeville PMC agree that 'Quail Haven' is ready for harvest.

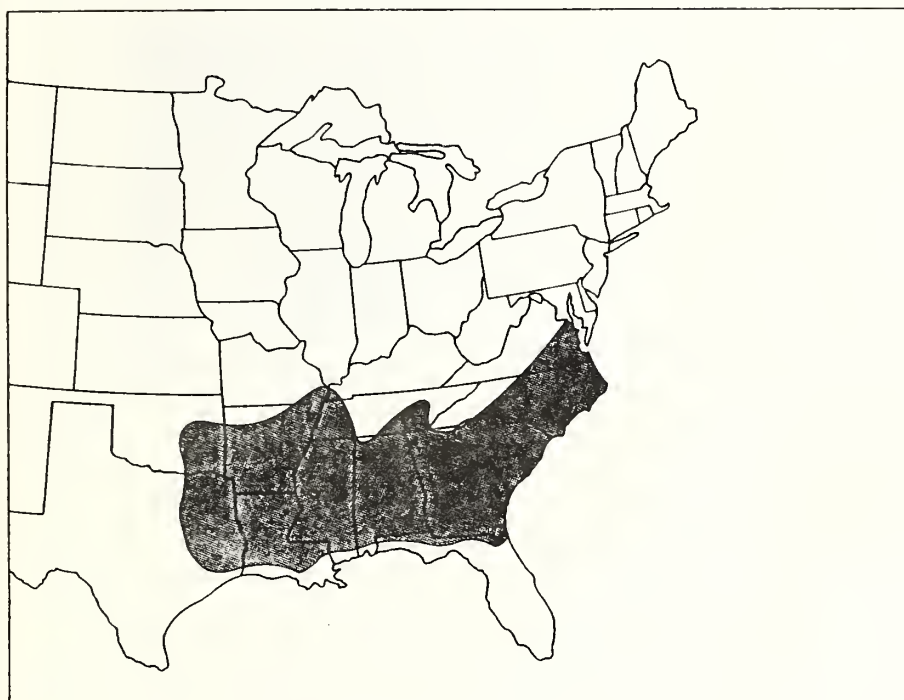


Quail Haven reseeding soybean is a vining annual legume that came to the United States from China. It has many hard seeds that may overwinter on the ground and germinate the following spring. Although its principal use is for wildlife, it may be used for soil improvement and for hay.

Quail Haven is grown on corn for support to make combining easier at the PMC.



Seeds are harder and darker than traditional soybean varieties like Tracy-M (below). Seeds are about actual size



Area of Adaptation

Quail Haven is well adapted for use as food for upland gamebirds. Seeds mature in late October or November, just before killing frosts.



HERE'S COMING AT YOU IN 1986 . . .



QUAIL HAVEN

AND . . .

MORE RELEASES FOR WILDLIFE

The Coffeeville PMC is to participate with other PMCs to co-release two other plants for wildlife. 'Gobbler' sawtooth oak (Quicksand, KY) and 'Ellagood' autumn olive (Americus, GA) perform well in the southern states.



Acorns of Gobbler are relished by turkey and deer. It is also an attractive medium-size tree (photograph above).

The fruit of Ellagood is used by many kinds of birds. The shrub may also be used for informal hedges, barriers, and windbreaks. Although not a legume, it fixes nitrogen and may be used for surface mine reclamation.



Fruit of Ellagood about actual size.

TECHNICAL PAPERS IN 1985

Coffeeville Plant Materials Center, 1985. Technical Notes:

- No. 1 Initial Evaluation of Yellow Bluestems.
- No. 2 Initial Evaluation of Limpograsses.
- No. 3 Initial Evaluation of Brunswickgrass.
- No. 4 Initial Evaluation of Indiangrasses.

Coffeeville Plant Materials Center Coffeeville, Mississippi

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